

Q. # 1674

Evidentiary Document No. 5177.

Evidence taken before Mr. Justice MANSFIELD at Sydney.  
on Wednesday 15 November, 1945.

Lt-Col. Edmund MacArthur Sheppard being duly sworn gives the following evidence:

My Army No. is NX34665. I am a Lt.-Col. Edmund MacArthur Sheppard 2/10 Fd. Amb. I became a prisoner of war at Singapore on 15 February, 1942. I subsequently proceeded under Lt.Col. Walsh as Senior Medical Officer of B Force to Sandakan on 17 July, 1942, and remained there until 27 October, 1942.

The Ubi Maru was in a very cramped condition, and the Japanese would not allow us to get to our baggage, which in the first place was thrown into one of the forward holds.

The Japanese gave us no medical supplies and we were unable to get at our own supplies. In the beginning the Japanese told us it was not to be a working party and not to take any equipment because we would be supplied and not to take any cooking utensils and that we were going to a malaria free district.

I was told by the ADMS who had heard from Divisional HQ that the Japanese asked for 1500 troops in the beginning and when told that we did not have 1500 fit men, they said it did not matter as it was not going to be a working party. I included 148 medical personnel, 118 being of my own unit -- the 2/10 Fd. Amb. Attached we had two surgeons, two dental officers, an officer dispenser and a sergeant dispenser. We took our own surgical and dental equipment plus about three months supply of drugs, not believing the Jap.

The name of the Japanese Commandant on the ship was Okahara. He was the first Camp Commandant at Sandakan, and was a Lieutenant by rank. Later his place was taken by Hoshijima.

Sandakan, originally built by the British to accommodate 750, had 1500 crowded into it. The sanitation was shocking; in fact, there were no sanitary arrangements made for us on arrival, and for at least 48 hours we had no buckets for the latrines. I got into trouble over that, then I got into more trouble, when, being unable to obtain permission to the place where the Australian working parties were, I just went anyhow. I had heard that the sanitation out there was frightful and that they had no latrines at all. We had a fair amount of dysentery and I was afraid of it spreading. When they would not give me permission I went up to the guard and just told him where I was going, then marched off, the guard coming also for awhile. When I got out there I was immediately put under arrest and asked why I had come away and I explained my reasons. When asked who gave me permission, I said "The guard".

I was threatened with death if I ever went outside again and all that business. Nothing was done out there at all in the way of latrine accommodation. Frequent requests were made for better sanitation in the camp for more buckets and buckets that fitted, but Ikahara and Hoshijima would not listen.

The next incident of definite neglect was when we were running out of mag. sulph. I went to Hoshijima and he said there was none. The Japs did not have any. I suggested perhaps that Dr. Taylor, the MO in Sandakan, might have some, but Hoshijima said he didn't have any either. I also suggested that some be obtained from Kuching but he would not agree to that. They had mag. sulph. because I included myself in a party to Sandakan and saw Dr. Taylor. I asked him for many things and he told me he could supply me with 80 percent of the things I wanted and Mag. Sulph. was definitely amongst them. When I got back to the camp I thanked Okahara for giving me the opportunity of seeing Dr. Taylor, which, of course he hadn't. Dr. Taylor's exact words were that he could supply me with at least 50 percent probably 80 percent.

The accommodation in the hospital was overcrowded. Eventually we had to take over huts from the ASC and other Battalions in order to make room for the sick, as they were increasing, and this made the healthy men very much more overcrowded still, but there with our equipment we were able to establish quite a decent little hospital centre, but it was still unsatisfactory as we had imagined something far better than at Kuching.

The Japanese insisted on sending out working parties daily, and one occasion a Japanese NCO came down and had a look himself and bundled three or four out, so that our contention as to fitness and unfitness was in no way considered at all.

Before I left the cage was erected just near the gate and I saw one man in there. The cage was off the ground and you could sit in it comfortably, I think, but could not stand up and stretch out.

The water supply was most unsatisfactory. It was pumped when the pump worked, and I am quite sure it was infected. We had to get rain water from the roofs and build gutters to catch it.

Deaths were on the increase, but in the early stages they were not as numerous as I thought they were going to be. Deaths were due to dysentery, malaria and malnutrition.

The diet on the Ubi Mari was limed rice and grissly-looking stew which the men could not eat. Only 50 percent of the men could get up on the deck at a time. They were fed from a big barrel near a latrine, which were just boxes over the sides of the ship. There were no ablutions until we complained about it and then they gave us one or two splashes with a salt-water hose.

When we disembarked they just sprayed us with a carbolic spray, which they thought, made us perfectly fit.

On 2 September 1942 at Sandakan we were all lined up in the small square for what we thought was "tenko" -- morning roll call -- and there were two machine guns on the guard house. Lieut. Hoshijima said that we all had to swear and sign our name to a declaration that we would not escape and that if any of our personnel escaped the remainder requested they be shot to death. Of course there were murmurs at once. Lt. Colonel Walsh went up and made a statement to the rest that he personally would not sign it. He was taken off by four guards with his hands tied. I went up then with Major J. S. Workman, who was BM. We had a word with Osaka, Japanese interpreter and decided we would sign under duress that we would not escape but we would not sign that we requested that escapees be shot. We had it altered to the effect that we knew they would be shot, not requested that they be shot. At this time the guards began to crowd in and the boys began to move up. They thought it was going to be a rush for the gate. For a moment things were very tense but fortunately nothing happened.

I arrived at Kuching on 3 November after a 6-day trip on the Riangor, a very small ship, diesel, which took about 150 Jap. soldiers and I think seven or eight of us officers down on the lower hatch. We were sprayed with sea water every night. On the boat we had no food whatsoever for about three days, apart from raw cucumber which we managed to coax from a little Chinese cabin boy. We understood that food would be supplied and did not worry for the time being. On complaining we were told that the kitchen right near us was being used for cooking food for the Japanese and we may use it when they were not using it. About the third day they supplied us with rice and some greens. It was not until we reached Labuan that we were able to buy some meat ourselves.

On arrival at Kuching Colonel Suga who was the senior officer in Borneo in command of all prisoner of war camps there assured us that we would be supplied with cooking utensils the following morning. These did not eventuate for about a week. In the meantime we were very kindly fed on tobacco supplied by the Indonesians - they were very good to us - through the wire. Col. Suga also stated that officers - British, Australian and Dutch - would soon be able to meet on an equal social level. For approximately two months Col. Suga made frequent visits to the Australian officers huts after which he apparently decided that this meeting on an equal social level was out of the question as we did not encourage any fraternising.

At Kuching we were joined by Major G. N. S. Campbell and Capt. Scrivener who had been in jail in Kuching charged with having encouraged men to escape at Sandakan camp - anyhow, it was in



connection with 11 men who attempted to escape from Sandakan. The treatment of these officers while in jail was not of the same standard as our officers would have got under our discipline. Major Campbell who was formerly 22 stone, having gone down to 8½ stone. He lived at 8½ stone for 6 months and died on 2 September, 1942. He lost 8 stone in a period of two to three months.

On 13th June, 1942, I was transferred from the Australian officers' hut to the camp hospital which commenced on that date. Included on the staff we had, beside myself, two British medical officers, 4 Dutch medical officers, two German-Jew refugees, an American dentist and one other civilian doctor. At the hospital we treated the sick at sick parades from all the camps with the exception of the women. For a population of approximately two thousand we had accommodation which consisted of two huts about 90 feet long and 15 feet wide, and were always overcrowded. To give an example of their neglect one hut - the dysentery hut, which was 54 feet long and 15 feet wide with a verandah of 3 feet contained 74 dysentery patients lying on the ground covered only with a piece of sacking as most of the men had sold their blankets for food by this time. Fifty-four patients were on the floor and 20 more outside, on the verandah. We had three bucket latrines at the end of the verandah and one bed pan for all the patients; we had no lights at night and medical orderlies if moving or when leaving the hut to report the condition of a patient were frequently attacked by the guards who unfortunately changed right outside our hut every hour.

The 1500 British troops that had arrived at Changi from Kuching about 6 weeks before we did were also told by the Japanese it was to be a working party and were not to take medical equipment. Unfortunately this force did not take equipment and the only instrument the Japanese supplied us with in the beginning was one pair of scissors and the civilian doctors had a few odd articles with them but they were not of much use and actually the only sharp surgical instrument we had was a stainless penknife, which most of the minor surgery was done with. The only accommodation for TB patients which only amounted to 5 at the commencement but increased enormously later, was a small room at the end of one hut. I frequently made requests for extra food for these patients; all I asked for was two eggs per day for the patients. Col. Suga on the following Saturday himself brought down 8 eggs as a present from the Japanese and that was the end of the session as far as the eggs were concerned. No more were supplied to them although I explained we had the money and were prepared to buy them at any cost.

In June, 1943, approximately 19 more Australian officers were transferred from Sandakan to Kuching. In October, 1943, the

remaining officers were also transferred to Kuching with the exception of three medical officers, two padres and two other officers who were acting as canteen officers and liaison.

It was about May 1943 that serious bashings took place. Bashings were frequent, comprising anything from clapping of the face to punching, kicking, ju-jitsu throws, making people climb trees and make noises like birds, kicking in the testicles, hitting with sticks and on one occasion a man was treated for deep wounds in the back of a result with a slash with a parang. Although I did not actually see it, there were cases of burning with cigarettes; I've seen them put cigarettes into the ears of monkeys just for fun: one Japanese sentry told me our punishment was not as severe as theirs. He was AWL at one time and when he came back he was bashed unconscious and when he regained consciousness found they were burning him with cigarettes to bring him round. They then bashed him into unconsciousness again. This happened several times. Japanese treatment of their own soldiers was just as bad, or worse as the treatment of the prisoners of war.

Only on one occasion did I see a woman hit. That was Mrs. Adams, the barrackmaster of the womens compound. I saw her being hit over the face three times, while I was there. I also heard of the bashing given to Dr. Gibson, a woman doctor, by Dr. Yamamoto in the women's compound. Dr. Gibson wanted one certain person to be a blood donor in a transfusion and Dr. Yamamoto wanted someone else. He hit her many times over the face and kicked her in the shins. She passed our quarters for many months with bandaged legs. Dr. Yamamoto was about the worst offender in the bashings. Every medical officer at the hospital had on some occasion been bashed. The worst probably was a Dutch medical officer named Borgmeyer, a man of about 6 ft 3" or 6 ft. 4". He was taken to by Dr. Yamamoto with a schoolmasters cane or walking stick and given several cuts across the face, neck and shoulders in our presence. One hit produced a cut skindeep and the others all produced wheals; after this he was taken to Dr. Yamamoto's office and the treatment was repeated up there.

Dr. Yamamoto appeared on one occasion with an injured finger. He was obviously in a very bad mood. Just prior to my going in he told me that if any Australian officer was too sick to be out of bed a red badge would be supplied. Later I heard Dr. Yamamoto's finger was injured rushing through a wire fence and I heard that Major Kayson had been attacked by him that morning, early for not being on "tango" (morning parade). I examined Major Kayson and found he had a mark on the forehead which he said was due to being hit by a clog. He also had bruises on the cheek and had been kicked in the shin in several places. I have heard later that his left metatarsal was fractured. Dr. Yamamoto appeared at the door and I explained to him that this

man was 52 years of age and that he had been brutally assaulted and that he had been ordered by me to remain in bed and that I could not see any just cause for the assault at all. However, Dr. Yamamoto walked away quietly. One day in the ward while examining a case with Dr. Yamamoto, without any warning he forced his elbow into my stomach and then stood back and amidst screams - he was working himself up - punched me about 8 or 9 times and kicked me in the privates and bashed me about the room after which he retired to his own quarters still screaming, and explained that to his own staff, that either he or I were off his head. Then he sent for our liaison officer and said that if Col. Shepperd wanted to know why he had been bashed it was because I had called him yellow and inferior. He had obviously been saving that up for a long period since the days up at Sandakan when I told him his ideas of sanitation were primitive and his knowledge of medicine was obsolete and that every time he touched a red sanna nothing happened but every time he touche a yellow sanna Col. Sheppard laughed.

The bashings witnessed by us went on I suppose on an average of 10 a day; they were all for very minor offences or cases in which there was a definite misunderstanding. I saw 4 or 5 medical orderlies knocked about, bashed, kicked and thrown to the ground and one man put up a tree all because one medical orderly had been punished for some definite crime - some definite purpose.

One day two of the Australian privates who were living in Camp 5 with the British O's spoke to me during sick parade, stating they had that afternoon been to a funeral of one of our Australian officers. Their job had been to dig the grave and to remove the coffin from the lorry to the ground and to the grave. They saw congealed blood in great quantities running out of the bottom of the coffin. They did not know who the officer was, as the officiating Chaplain was not allowed to give the name. The next day a Japanese NCO said the Australian officer had been "cut off", meaning he had been executed. We heard nothing official, but I understand Colonel Welsh was told officially by Col. Suga that the officer at whose funeral they had been previously was Capt. Lionel Matthews.

Until the end of December 1944, I think the total deaths during our stay did not amount to more than one hundred out of a camp strength of approximately two thousand. Between January 1 and August 31, 1945, the deaths were approximately 580. We expected the deaths in August, which were greatly rising each month, to be 150. On the 15th August, the third anniversary of the Kuching camp. We went along, knowing the war was over. The commandant of the camp did not know we knew it was over; he told us, however, of the atomic bomb and of how the Americans sank food ships coming to us, etcetera, and he said, "I will give you



more food;" "I will give you more clothing" and that the food was to be a rice issue, a few more greens, eggs, and after a fortnight it was a little bit more fatty pork, and the death rate suddenly dropped from 5 a day to three a day in August, which goes to prove that if we had had a little more food and a little less work, this would have been prevented.

The deaths were caused through deficiency diseases due to low resistance. TBs were increasing terrifically. Up to 50 percent, I should say, had TB; they were living skeletons.

We had one pair of scissors given to us by the Japanese and later on were allowed to use the ear, nose and throat apparatus. Each month we were given a few drugs for which we signed, but the total was inadequate. The quinine which was wanted so much was given in small quantities. We were given, occasionally, some Iodoform, spirits and tincture of iodine. At one period a tremendous number of men had huge ulcers exposing bones, muscles and nerves, and there was only one pair of scissors. Later a huge roll of silk was brought in by the Japanese, to be used as bandages.

At one time Japanese personnel came for the purposes of photographing things in the camp. The doctor got Col. King and Mr. Pecking and a sergeant to examine the patients. He said they also stopped a man in the street, for photographic purposes, who was perfectly well, and put clean bandages around near his elbows, and a photograph was taken.

A load of bananas was taken to the camp and photographed at the canteen, the bananas being returned after the photograph was taken.

Three or four Australian officers of good physique and two or three women were taken down to the swimming pool in Kuching, photographed on the side of the baths and returned immediately by truck to the camp. I understand one Australian officer dived in, and did manage to at least get himself wet.

Dr. Yamamoto was responsible for the supply of drugs to the hospital and of medical supplies. I think the Japanese release a lot of the stuff they had stored away for their own forces in the jungle, and when this stuff was not wanted they did a lot for us. They brought in blankets and boots from the Kuching hospital, mosquito nets and pyjamas. At the hospital were supplies of quinine, magsulf, sodisulf, spirits and lots of proprietary things, such as anti-diphtheric serum, vaccines, morphia, plenty of bandages and iodine; supplies I had not seen for years.

If that material had been made available earlier and if we had had proper surgical equipment we could have done a treat deal for the men, but as it was, we were absolutely helpless.

We got rice polishings on occasions but later on at night I saw them taken down to the pigs. This was the time when we had patients suffering from vitamin deficiencies which the rice polishings would have helped. Our once-a-week ration of pork could just be tasted with the rice with which it was mixed. The calory content would be about 900 to 1000, which was the minimum a man could live on, doing no work.

Mr. Wilson, our Red Cross representative was able to deal with someone from whom he was able to get a few eggs, some milk, cocoanuts and occasionally a chicken or two. When we moved to Kuching, thinking Kuching was the headquarters with proper medical arrangements, I asked the Japanese themselves if Mr. Wilson could accompany us. We were told, when we arrived, he was an officer with us and could not be recognised. He made several requests in writing for interviews and had seen someone on two or three occasions but was not allowed to do anything and on the last occasion I saw him he was threatened with jail.

We got one-sixth of a parcel of Red Cross overseas parcels, per man, about September, 1944. Just at the end one or two Red Cross packages were thrown in to us at the hospital, most of which were rotten. They had been stored in a store and mislaid, apparently.

Coming back from the funeral one day, early in the piece, I saw piles of boxes with the Red Cross on the side. I heard no more of them.

I certify that the above statement is true and correct.

Taken and sworn before me at ) (Sgd.)  
Sydney on Wednesday 14 November ) E.M. SHEPPARD, Lt.Col.  
1945.

(Sgd.) A.J. LANSFIELD.

Commissioner.





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2. ★

ヲ同ケタ、スルト守衛モ亦一寸ノ間私ト同行シタ、  
私ハ出掛ケルト間モナク揃ヘラレ、外出ノ理由ヲ問  
ハレタノデ、私ハソノ理由ヲ述ベタ。許可ヲ得ヘタ  
者ハ誰デアルカトノ問ヒニ對シテ私ハ守衛ト答ヘタ。  
私ハ若シ再ヒ外出スルヤウナコトヤ、ソナコトラ  
シタラ生命ハナイズト言ハレタ。便所ノ設備ニ關シ  
テハ何等ノ方法モ採ラレナカツタ。收容所内ノ衛生  
設備ノ改善、又間ニ合フバケツノ鼠ヲ増スコト等度  
々要求シタガ岡原モ又星島モ耳ヲ傾ケナカツタ。

コレニ次イテ朕自ナル怠慢ノ學費ノ起ツタノハ硫  
酸マグネシウムガ缺乏シタ時デアツタ。私ハ星島  
ニコノ事ヲ語シタガ、星島ハ硫酸マグネシウムノ  
持合せハナイト言ツタ。日本軍ニハソノ持合せハ全  
クナカツタノデアル。「サンダカン」ノ軍醫テイラ  
ー氏が少シハ持合せガアルカモ知レスト私ハ言ツタ  
ガ、星島ハテイラー氏ニモ硫酸マグネシウムノ持  
合せハナイト返事シタ。其處デ私ハ「クテング」ニ  
行ケバ少シハ手ニ入ルカモ知レナイト言ツタガ、星  
島ハソレニモ同意ラシナカツタ。硫酸マグネシウ  
ムハ確カニアツタノデアル。何故ナレバ私ハ「サン  
ダカン」行ノ一行ニ自分モ交ツテ、テイラー氏ニ送  
ツタノデアルカラ。私ハ岡氏ニ色々ノ物ヲ求メタガ、  
彼ハ私ノ入用ナ品ハ八種迄ハ私ニ供給スルコトガ出

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3. ★

來ルシ、又其ノ中ニ穢穢マダネニユームモ穢カニア  
ルト答ヘタ。　　。　　。　　。　　。　　。　　。　　。　　。

病院ノ收容所ハ混ミ混ギテキタ。遂ニハ私等ハ段々増加シテ來ル病人ヲ收容スル餘地ヲ作ルタメニ自動車輦車ヤソノ他ノ大邸カラ小屋ヲ接収シナケレバナラナカツタ。健康者ハ之ガ爲メニ以前ニモ増シテ一層混雜サセラレタ。併シ手持テノ物品ヲ用ヒテ可ナリ上等ナ小病院ヲ設置スルコトガ出來タ。併シソレテモ猶私等トシテハ「クチン」ニアル病院ニ倣ルモノヲ想像シテキタノデアツタカラ、コノ小病院ニハ満足ガ出來ナカツタ。

日本軍ハ毎日勞務団体ノ派出ヲ主張シタ。或ル場合ノ如キハ日本軍ノ一下士ガ來テ、自分デ調べ三四人ノ者ヲバ一團トシテ送り出シタ。從ツテ仕事ニ對スル適不適ニ關スル私等ノ抗議ナドハ少シモ考慮ニ入レテ貰ヘナカツタ。

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給水ノ設備ハ不満足ナモノデアツタ。即ち筒ノ動ク時ニハ即ち筒デ水ヲ汲ソダガ、微音ガ入ツテキタモノト確信スル。私等ハ屋根カラ雨水ヲ得ネバナラズ、ソノ雨水ヲ受ケルノニ道ヲ設置セネバナラナカツタ。



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PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/a49af8/>

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5-4

トノ尋問ハ私等ハ認メルガ、銃殺ニ附セラレタシト  
ノ請求ヲ私等ハシナイトイフ皇旨ノ文言ニ改メテ貰  
ツタ。ソノ時ニ守衛連ハ寄り集ツテ來ルシ、又私ノ  
部下ノ兵共ハ立チ上リカケタ。彼等ハ廣野ノ入口ノ  
方ヘ皆ガドヤドヤ押シ寄セテ行クノデハアルマイカ  
ト思ツタ。當時ノ間ハ四邊ハ炬メテ緊張シタ状態ニ  
アツタガ、幸ヒニモ何事モ起ラスニ済ンダ。

私ハ十一月三日クチンニ到着シタ。　　

クチングニ於テ私等ハシー・エヌ・エス・キヤン  
ブル少佐トスクリヴナー大尉ト一緒ニナツタ。コノ  
二人ハクチングテ刑務所ニ入レラレテキタノデアツ  
タ。サンダカン收容所ニ於テ兵ノ逃亡ヲ罰メタトノ  
罪ニ關ハレタモノデアツタ。兎ニ角問題ハサンダカ  
ンカラ逃亡ヲ企テタ十名ノ兵ニ關スル件デアツタ。  
コノ二將校ニ對スル刑務所内ノ待遇ハ吾國ノ將校ガ  
吾國ノ紀律ノ下ニ於テ受クルガ如キ程度トハ同一標  
準ノモノデハナク、爲メニキヤンブル少佐ハ元ハ二  
十二ストンアツタ體重ガハストン二分ノ一ニ減ジタ  
程デアツタ。彼ハ六ヶ月間ハストン二分ノ一ノ體重  
ヲ維持シテキタガ、一九四二年（昭和十七年）九月  
二日死去シタ。二ヶ月カラ三ヶ月ニ亘ル期間ニ於テ

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6. ★

彼ハハストン程体重が減シタノデアル。

一元四二年（昭和十七年）六月十三日私ハ渡洲將  
校舎宿小舎カラ當日開始セル收容所病院ニ移サレタ  
コノ醫局長ハ私ノ外ニ英國醫員ガ二名、和國醫員ガ  
四名、獨逸系ユダヤ避難者ガ二名、米國自科員ガ一  
名、外ニ民間醫師一名デアツタ。コノ病院テハ婦人  
ヲ除外シテ、凡テノ收容所ヨリ來ル患者ヲ患者と呼  
稱テ診治シタ。約二千名ノ人員ニ對シ收容設備トシ  
テハ長サ九十呎、幅十五呎ノ小舎二棟デアツテ、常  
ニ人員過剰デアツタ。小舎ノ等間狀態ノ一例ヲ呈ゲ  
ルト、或ル小舎、ソレハ赤痢患者用小舎テ、長サ五  
十四呎幅十五呎テ三呎ノベランダ付デアツタガ、コ  
ノ小舎ニ七十二名ノ赤痢患者ガ收容サレ、僅カニ一



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蚊ノズツク布ニ蓋シタ土間ニ寝テキタ。兵ノ大部分ハコノ時迄ニ食物ヲ得ルタメニ自分達ノ毛布ヲ賣却ツテ了ツテキタノデアアル。五十四名ノ患者ハ床上ニ、二十名ハ外側デベランダニ臥ツテキタ。ベランダノ一方ノ片側ニベケツ式便所ガ三ヶ所、凡テノ患者ニ使シテ無量用便器ガ一箱アツタ。夜間燈火ナク、看護兵ガ勤ク時、又ハ患者ノ病狀ノ報告ノタメニ小舎ヲ立チ出ヅルト、一時間毎ニ拍子懸ク小舎ノ丁度外ノ所デ交替スル守備ノタメニ度々見ハレタ。

私達ガ到着スル迄六週間前ニ「クチン」カラ「チヤンギ」ニ到着シタ一五〇〇名ノ英軍部隊モ日本人カラ同様に作業除トナル旨デアツテ山邊設備品ハ揚行シテハナラスト告ゲラレタ。不幸ニモ同隊ハ設備品ヲ揚行シテカツタ。日本人ガ最初私達ニ支給シテクレタ唯一ノ器具ハ一挺ノ銃デアツタ。ソシテ一役人ノ醫師達ハ不備ノ器具ヲ少シ持テ合セテキタガ、ソレヲハ大シテ役ニ立タズ、事實上私達ガ持ツテキタ唯一ノ銃利ナ外科手術器具ハ錆ビナイ「ナイフ」唯一個デ、之デ大抵ノ小サナ外科手術ヲ行ツタノデアアル。最初ハ僅カ五人チ後ニナツテ大變激増シタ傷病者ニ對スル唯一ノ収容設備ハ一ツノ

7. ★

8. ★

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私ガ其ト夫ハ婦人ガ打ッル。彼等ノ人ハ、  
耳ノ中ヘサシテ見ル。煙草ヲ持ッル。送ム所ハ見コトガアル。  
火燭ハ官見ラ目シタ。受ケテ初ラ、モツタ。急メテ、  
ハタレ、一兵ノ用ヒテ短カ。受ケテ初ラ、モツタ。急メテ、  
柔術、木ノ上ヲ小馬ノ鳴キ、似テ、四ノ足、  
ハ先ツ、以テ平手ヲ打ニ行ハ、カ、月、打カ  
起ツ。九、四、三、年、ハ、初、八、年、以、上、ノ、天、ハ、ツタ。  
既シ、知、ハ、ソ、レ、チ、終、リ、ハ、山、ヲ、ツ、テ、私、ガ、私、ハ、ツタ。  
有シ、ハ、ソ、レ、チ、終、リ、ハ、山、ヲ、ツ、テ、私、ガ、私、ハ、ツタ。  
ノ、龍、リ、ハ、ソ、レ、チ、終、リ、ハ、山、ヲ、ツ、テ、私、ガ、私、ハ、ツタ。  
カ、ツ、タ。ハ、ソ、レ、チ、終、リ、ハ、山、ヲ、ツ、テ、私、ガ、私、ハ、ツタ。  
息者、一、日、二、個、別、食、ヲ、食、ハ、ツタ。私、ハ、ツタ。  
ノ、息者、一、日、二、個、別、食、ヲ、食、ハ、ツタ。私、ハ、ツタ。  
小、息者、一、日、二、個、別、食、ヲ、食、ハ、ツタ。私、ハ、ツタ。

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9. ★

ノヲ目撃シタ。私ハ女醫ギブスン女史ガ婦人構  
内デ山本醫師ニ強打ヲ與ヘラレタ話ヲ聞イタ。  
ギブスン女史ハ血スルノニ或ル人ニ血液供與  
者タラシコトラ望ンダガ、山本軍醫ハ他ノ人ニ  
ソレニテツテ貰フコトラ欲シタ。山本軍醫ハギ  
ブスン女史ノ顔面ヲ幾度モ打チ且ツ向壓ヲ賦ツ  
タ。彼女ハ幾月モノ間吾々ノ宿舍ノ前ヲ門ニ閉  
締シテ通ツテキタ。山本軍醫ハ殴打ヲスルコト  
ニ固シテハ先ヅ最悪犯人トモ稱スベキ者デ病院  
附ノ軍醫ハ何レモ皆何カノ折ニハ殴打サレタ。  
惡ラク最悪ノ例ハボーグメイヤート稱シ、六時  
三時乃至四時モアル男デ和蘭ノ軍醫デアラウ。  
彼ハ吾々ノ面前デ山本軍醫ニ學校教師ノ使用ス  
ル杖カ杖歩用ノ杖カテ殴打サレ、顔部、頸部、  
肩部ニ數ヶ所ノ切傷ヲ受ケタ。傷ノ一ヶ所ハ擦  
り傷チ、ソノ他ノ傷ハ延び腫レニ腫レ上ツタ。  
ソレカラボーグメイヤーハ山本軍醫ノ室ニ進行  
サレ、其所デモ又同様ノ仕打ガ續リ返サレタ。  
或ル時山本軍醫ハ室ニ負傷ヲシテ出テ來タ。  
見ルカラニ大都不様ナ様子ヲシテキタ。私ガ  
内ヘ入ル一寸間ニ彼ガ私ニ向ツテ言フニハ若シ  
深淵軍將校ガ病氣チ床カラ出ラレナイヤウナ事  
ガアツタラ赤イ徽章ヲツケテヤルト言ヒマシ  
タ。ソノ後ニテツテ話ニ聞イタ所デハ、山本軍



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★  
10.

臣ノ指ノ負傷ハ鐵條網ヲ走り過ル時ニ受ケタモ  
ノデアルト、又レイソン少佐ハ朝ノ點呼ニ早ク  
來サカツタトテ山本軍醫ニ其朝霞打サレタトノ  
話ヲ聞イタ。私ガレイソン少佐ヲ診察シテ見ル  
ト前額部ニ傷ガアツタガ、彼ハ下駄テ霞打サレ  
タ爲メダト言ツタ。頬ニモ又打撲傷ヲ受ケ、又  
腰部ヲ數ヶ所蹴ラレテキタ。後ニナツテ聞イタ  
所デハ左ノ頸骨ガ挫傷シタソウデアル。山本軍  
醫カ戸口ニ奏ヲ現ハシタノデ、私ハ彼ニ此人ハ  
年ハ五十二オデ酷ク霞打サレ、床ニ就イテキル  
ヤウニト私カラ命ジラレテキタ、ソレ故ニ私ト  
シテハ何等霞打スベキ正當ナ理由ヲ認メルコト  
ガ出來ナイト彼ニ説明シタ。併シ山本軍醫ハ無  
言デ立テ去ツタ。或ル日ノコト、私ガ山本軍醫  
ト病舎テ或ル患者ヲ診察シテキルト、出拔ニ彼  
ハ私ノ下腹ヲ肘テ突イタ。ソレカラ後退シ、絶  
叫シナガラハ彼ハ氣負ヒ込ンデキタ。一八遍九  
遍私ヲ霞リ、陰部ヲ足テ蹴リ、室中私ヲ追廻シ  
テ霞打シタ。ソレガ済ムト彼ハ絶叫シナガラ自  
分ノ宿舍ヘ引込ンダ。而シテ部員ニ向ツテ乃公  
カ彼奴カドツチカガ頭カドウカシテキルゾト言  
ツタ。ソレカラ彼ハ連絡將校ヲ呼ンデ若シシエ  
バード中佐ガ霞打サレタ理由ヲ知リタイト言ツ

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タラ彼ガ私ヲ臆病デ劣等ダト言ツタカラ毆打シ  
タノデアルト言ツタ。私ハサシダカンニ於テ、  
彼ノ衛生観念ハ原始的デアリ、彼ノ醫學的知識  
ハ時代後レダ又彼ガ赤イサシナニ手ヲ閉レテモ  
何事モ起ラヌガ黄色ノサシナニ手ヲ閉レルト其  
度毎ニシエバード中佐ガ失笑スルト言ツタコト  
ガアルガ、ソシナコトラ言ツタサシダカン時代  
以來、山本章書ハ私ガ黄色ダトカ劣等ダトカ言  
ツタ私ノ言葉ヲ長イ期間ニ亘ツテ忘レズニ居ツ  
タノデアル。コレハ明白ナコトデアル。

私等カ目撃シタ毆打ハ一日平均十回ノ割合デ  
連續サレタ、毆打ハ全ク些細ナ罪、事柄ニ對シ  
テデアツタガ、誤解カ甚デアツタコトハ明カナ  
コトデアル。私ハ四五人ノ看護卒ガ打チマクラ  
レ、毆打サレ、蹴ラレ、地上ニ投ゲツケラレ、  
一人ノ看護卒ハ立木ニ蹴セラレルノヲ目撃シタ  
コトガアルガ、ソノ原因ト言ヘバ全ク一人ノ看  
護卒ガ何カ明白ナ罪狀デ、或ル明白ナ目的カラ  
罰ヲ受ケタ爲メデアツタ。

.....

一九四四年（昭和十九年）十二月ノ末迄ニ  
私等ノ滯在中ノ死亡者總計ハ約二千名ノ收容人  
員中百名以上ニハ上ラナカツタと思フ。一九四  
五年（昭和二十年）一月一日カラ八月三十一日

11.

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12.

迄ノ期間ニ於テハ死亡者約五百八十名アツタ。  
死亡者數ハ月毎ニ大ニ増加シツ、アツタガ、八  
月ニハ百五十名ノ死亡者ガ出ルト豫期シテキタ。  
クテング收容第三回記念日タル八月十五日。戦  
争終結ヲ知ツテキタガ、生活ダケハ今迄ノ有様  
テ日ヲ送ツテ行ツタ。收容所ノ指揮官ハ、私達  
ガ戦争終結ヲ知ツテキルコトハ知ラナカツタ。  
併シ原子爆彈ノコト、米軍ガ私等ニ食料ヲ運ン  
テ來ル食料船ヲ沈没サセタコト等其他色々ナコ  
トラ指揮官ハ私等ニ聞カシテ呉レタ。而シテ又  
言フニハ「今度カラハ食料ヲ増シテ遣ルゾ、衣  
服モ増シテ遣ルゾ」ソシテソノ食料トハ米ノ給  
與ト、野菜物ト鶏卵トデツタ。ソノ後二週間ス  
ルト脂肪ノ多イ豚肉ガ少シ多クナリ、ソノ爲メ  
ニ死亡率ハ、八月ニナツテカラハ一日五人カラ  
一日三人ニ餓然減ジタ。コノ事實カラ見ルト、  
若シ私等ガ今少シ多クノ食物ヲ有シ、今少シ勞  
働ガ少ナカツタナラバ死亡者ヲ出スコトハ同避  
サレタデアロウト言フコトガ良ク分ツテ來ル。  
死亡者ノ出來ル原因ハ低イ抵抗力ニ基因スルウ  
イタミン缺乏症ニ依ル。結核病ハ恐ルベキ程度  
テ増加シツ、アツタ。五〇パーセント迄ハ結核  
病ニ罹ツテキタト私ハ思フ。彼等ハ生キタ骸骨



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13. ★

骨ト皮ベカリテアツタ。

私等ハ日本軍カラ飲ラ一挺與ヘラレタ、ソノ  
後ニナツテ又耳、鼻、咽喉用ノ器具使用ヲ許サ  
レタ。毎月私等ハ藥品ヲ少々與ヘラレタガ、一  
々署名シ、又全體ノ量モ不充分デアツタ。大ニ  
必要ヲ應ジテキタキニ一ネハ少量與ヘラレタ。  
時々ヨードホルム、酒精、次匠丁幾ノ給與ガア  
ツタ。或ル時期ニ除シテハ極メテ多數ノ兵ガ骨  
筋肉、神經ヲ露出スル大キナ胎物ニ惱ムコトガ  
アツタ。而モ飲ハ僅カ一挺シカ持合セガナカツ  
タノデアル。後ニナツテカラ大キナ絹ヲ巻イタ  
ノヲ繻帶トシテ使フタメニ日本軍ガ持ツテ來タ。

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或時日本人が收容所ノ物ヲ寫眞ニ寫シニ來タコトガアツタ。醫師ハ「キング」大佐ト「ベツキング」氏及一軍曹ヲシテ息着ヲ見サシタ。門内ハ又日本人が寫眞ヲ取ル目的デ身体健全ナ一人ノ男ヲ路デ止メ尉ノアタリニ、奇麗ナル襦袢ヲサセテ寫眞ヲ取ツタノダト云ツタ。

大量ノベネネガ收容所ニ持ツテ來ラレ確保デ寫眞ニ取ラレタガ撮影後ベネネハ返サレタ。

休格ノ良イ三、四人ノ豫洲將校ト二、三人ノ婦人ガ「クデシー」ノ水泳プールヘ進レテ行カレ水槽ノ側デ寫眞ヲ取ラレ、ソシテ直グニ「トラック」デ收容所ニ歸サレタ。私ハ一人ノ豫洲將校ガ水ニ飛ビ込ミ自分ノ身体ヲ濡ス事タケハ出來タトイフ事ヲ知ツアキル。

山本醫師ハ病院ヘノ藥品及醫藥供給品ノ供給ノ責任ヲ有シタ。日本人ハ密林ニ居ル彼等ノ軍隊用ニ貯蔵シテキタ物資ヲ大量放出シソシテ之ガ不要ニナツタ場合ニハ私等ニ大量放出シタト私ハ思フ。彼等ハ「クデシー」病院カラ毛布、靴、蚊帳及褥巻ヲ持ツテ來タ。其病院ニハ「キニーネ」「マグサル」「ソデイサル」「アルコール類及鹽デフテリヤ血清、電燈液、モルヒネ、澤山ノ襦袢、ヨード等大量ノ專賣品ガアツタ。ソレラハ私ガ何年間モ見ナカツタ品物デアツタ。

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若シコノ物質ガ以前ヨリ利用出来、ソシテ私等  
ガ適當ナ外科設備ヲ有シテキタナラバ私等ハ接收  
患者達ニ色々治療ヲ施スコトガ出来タデアラウ。  
所デ斯カル事情ナノデ私等ハ全ク何ウスル事モ出  
来ナカツタ。

私等ハ時々米ノ糲ヲ貰ツタガ、後デハ夜間ソレ  
ガ豚ノ所ヘ持ツテ行カレルノヲ見タ。コノ所ニハ  
ビタミン缺乏症患者ガアツタガ、若シコレ等患  
者ニ與ヘタラ、患者ノ爲メニナツタノデアラウ。  
一週一同給與ノ豚肉ハ、ソレガ交ツテキル米ニ一  
糲ニシテ食ヘルト、只豚肉ノ味ガスル丈デアツタ。  
カロリーノ量ハ九〇〇乃至一〇〇〇許リデアツテ、  
仕事モ何モシナイ人が生キテ行ケル最少量ノカロ  
リーデアツタ

—————

一九四四年九月頃私等ハ一人ニツキ赤十字ノ海  
外向ケ小包ノ中一包ノ六分ノ一ヲ得タ。丁度終リ  
ニ一ツ二ツノ赤十字小包ガ病院ニ居ル私等ニ放リ  
込マレタガ大憾屬ツテキタ。其等ノ包ハ貯蔵所ニ  
置カレ且置キ忘レテキタモノラシカツタ。

或日葬式ヨリノ歸途其ノ日早ク私ハ墳ニ赤十字  
ノ印ノアル箱ノ山ヲ見タ。私ハ其レニ就キ其後何  
モ聞カナカツタ。

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16. ★

予へ以上ノ陳述ガ眞實且正當ナル事ヲ證明ス。

E. M. シヤバード中佐 (署名)

一九四五年十一月十四日 (水曜日) 「シドニー」  
ニ於テ

本官ノ面前テ陳述且宣誓ス

A. J. マンスフィールド (署名)

委員。